

## LEVI PERKINS, KAMAHA RAIL ENGINEER, DIES

Levi Perkins, a resident of Honolulu for 45 years and one of the first railroad engineers to come to the islands, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his son, Albert Perkins, 1908 Fort street, after a brief illness. The funeral services will be held Sunday at 3 o'clock at the H. H. Williams undertaking parlors, with burial at Makiki cemetery. Mrs. Perkins died several years ago. He is survived by four sons, Albert, Frank, Robert and Charles Perkins, and three daughters, Mrs. Robert Leslie, Mrs. Charles Kekoa and Mrs. Henry Iala, all of this city.

Mr. Perkins was born in South Coultin, New York, on August 6, 1853. He came to the islands in 1873 and his first position was with the Kahuili railroad, on which he was the first locomotive engineer. He worked for that company seven years and then went to the Olowalu plantation as engineer, remaining there five years. The following two years he was with the Heela plantation and was then engaged by the Oahu Railway and Land Co., for which he worked nine years. His last position was with the territorial stone quarry, where he had worked ten years.

## DEFENSE WITNESS IN CRUELTY CASE AIDS PROSECUTION

That he did not believe Detective Machado brutally treated Delfino Fernandez, a Filipino, but that if he did it was all right as the case warranted such action, is the brief statement made yesterday afternoon by Sheriff C. H. Rose before the civil service commission before which Machado is on trial. Machado is charged with beating up Fernandez during the arrest of the latter. Sheriff Rose acted as Machado's counsel. The commission will hand down its decision this afternoon.

A surprise was sprung when one of the witnesses for the defense, a Japanese woman, testified that she had seen Machado hit the Filipino, and the night had so sickened her that she fled to her home. Attorney W. T. Rawlins, who conducted the prosecution, forced Machado to admit that he had previously been convicted of a number of various criminal offenses and also that he knew how to "use his hands." The alleged brutal conduct of Machado occurred last October, when he with other officers raided Iwilei. A number of Filipinos were arrested, among them Fernandez, who arrived at the police station with his face pounded to a pulp as the photograph in the case shows. Machado was charged with inflicting the injuries. The defense maintained that the injuries were caused when Fernandez, attempting to run away, fell and bumped his head on the coral road.

## CITY BUSINESS AND SUPERVISORS' NOTES

In a letter to the board H. Adolph recommends that the name of Kiohi street, Manoa, be changed to Allie street.

The board approved the November report of D. L. Conkling, city treasurer.

Supervisor Hollinger introduced a resolution calling for a new lease by the city from the Bishop Estate of land at Beretania and Smith streets which is now used as a public playground. The resolution provides for an option to purchase the land for \$52,290.

Supervisor Arnold introduced resolutions appropriating \$150 for Bethel street improvements, \$150 for Alewa Heights improvement, \$150 for Punchbowl street improvement and \$150 for the Alea homestead road.

Another resolution by Supervisor Arnold requests the city attorney's office to take steps toward the condemnation of land necessary for the widening of Nuanu street from Bates street to Robinson lane.

A petition was received from 25 citizens residing in the Molokai tract requesting a sewer system and other improvements for bettering the sanitary conditions of the tract.

George B. Tuttle, meat and food inspector and police surgeon at Koolau, handed in his resignation, giving no reasons for his action. The matter was referred to the police committee.

A letter was received from Mrs. M. P. Chilton asking for the use of various school houses from time to time for meetings of the Girl Scouts, which movement was recently organized here.

In a letter to the board, H. E. Vernon asks it to cooperate in the matter of having Hawaii included in the system of national roads, this matter having been brought up at the last Civic Convention and referred to Delegate Kubio.

**PINEAPPLE SHARES SOLD.**  
At the auction sale this noon of 63 fractional shares of the Hawaiian Pineapple company at the rooms of James F. Morgan & Co., three shares went for \$35.35 to Harry E. Rice, and 60 shares at \$5.14 to J. Howard Worrall, of the pineapple company. The market price today of the stock is \$35.14 bid and \$36 asked.

**STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU  
TODAY'S NEWS TODAY**

## DEALINGS HERE ABOVEBOARD, SAYS KLEBAHN IN DETAILED STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

self at a conference held with the Masters of the German vessels, that no attempt to further damage any of the vessels would be made, which assurance was readily given to me by all of the Masters. Later developments have proven that such promise was not only given to bridge over the then delicate situation but was also meant to be kept.

### ASKED CAPTAINS SOURCE OF INFORMATION

While in my opinion it was futile to ask the captains as to the source and through what medium orders for the crippling of their vessels were received by them, I nevertheless did so, and although mostly an evasive answer was given, some of the captains stated to me after the meeting that orders were received by them direct through cable.

As to the position which was taken by me in connection with these vessels, I beg to quote you the following remarks from the stenographic report of the same conversation held with Superintendent Forbes on March 6, 1917, which will undoubtedly prove of interest:

Mr. Hagens: "I feel that our firm, being an American firm, must do everything in its power to assist the government here, or renounce our responsibility for these ships."

Mr. Klebahn: "Those are exactly my sentiments."

### DEALS WITH GRASSHOPF DIARY REFERENCES

On the front page of your paper of Thursday, December 13th, another article appeared, indicating in big headlines that I was implicated, with others, through the diary of Captain Grasshopper, the particular point being that I had information concerning guns and ammunition on the S. S. Holstia and conferred with Grasshopper relative to the same.

The S. S. "Holstia" arrived at Honolulu in October, 1914, with most of her original European cargo destined for Japan ports. Soon afterwards arrangements were made between the consignees of this cargo in Japan and the representatives of the steamer at Yokohama to have all of the consignments transhipped at Honolulu into a steamer of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. On receipt of this information from the agents of the "Holstia" in Japan, instructions were given by me to the master for such delivery, and all of the cargo was transhipped at this port as planned with the exception of the following 25 packages, 23 of which are:

- 3 cases hunting guns (shot-guns),
  - 1 case loading apparatus,
  - 1 case sport prizes,
  - 2 cases hunting guns (shot-guns),
  - 4 cases wooden stocks,
  - 12 cases of empty cartridges,
- were shipped from Hamburg to Kobe on bill of lading No. 33, consigned to a Japanese firm, and 2 cases of empty cartridges shipped from Hamburg to Chemulpo via Kobe on bill of lading No. 7.

### INSISTS UPON DELIVERY OF THE CARGO

The captain of the S. S. "Holstia" on receiving his instructions for the forwarding of all of the cargo aboard, and in view of a declaration published by the German government after the outbreak of war in Europe specifying certain merchandise as contraband cargo, deemed it advisable and necessary to consult with the German consulate at Honolulu as to authority for delivering the above specified lots. On being informed of his procedure, I advised the captain that irrespective of any decision which might be given by the German consulate here I would have to insist upon delivery of the entire cargo to the Japanese steamer, giving as my reason that the representatives of the owners of the vessel in Japan who had made arrangements for the transshipment of this cargo at Honolulu and delivery to original consignees at destination, had undoubtedly considered the question of contraband from all angles, and that the fact of the guns not being excepted from transshipment was sufficient proof to me that no consignments should be withheld. The captain decided, however, that the above mentioned cargo coming under the classification of contraband should not be delivered to the connecting steamer, but should be held aboard the S. S. "Holstia," and issued instructions in writing to that effect to the captain of the vessel, who carried out these orders.

### URGES CONSULATE TO RELEASE SHIPMENT

Commencing about the middle of March, 1915, the consignees, a Japanese firm in Japan, through the medium of the Japanese consulate in Honolulu, tried again to obtain delivery of their consignments. In the course of the negotiations, which lasted until beginning of July, 1915, I repeatedly endeavored to convince the German consulate at Honolulu how futile it was to hold this small parcel, urging release and forwarding to destination in order to have the matter disposed of.

All my dealings in this matter were, to the best of my recollection, strictly confined to the German consulate and the captain of the S. S. "Holstia," and I do not believe, notwithstanding the remarks in his diary, that I ever did have a conversation on the subject with Captain Grasshopper. I do remember, however, that during the negotiations, and in my anxiety to obtain this cargo for transshipment to destination, I called the attention of the consulate officials to the fact that in my opinion the S. S. "Holstia," lying in a neutral port, had no business whatsoever to withhold cargo from authorized delivery, and that should the Japanese consulate approach the United States customs authorities in the matter the latter might step in and order delivery of the cargo anyway.

### FACTS ON FILE AT CUSTOM HOUSE

While your article makes it appear as if this transaction was handled by me in a very underhanded manner, I can only state that the papers on file

in the United States Custom House at Honolulu will show named the cargo, including the above named 25 packages, on board the S. S. "Holstia" as specified in every particular, nothing whatsoever being omitted, and everything was done to handle the transfer in a proper manner, notwithstanding the arduous work it required to effect such transfer. As explained above, the only point which did arise at the time was a difference of opinion as to whether these cases containing shotguns, empty cartridges, etc., should be considered as contraband cargo, as claimed by the captain of the vessel and his consulate, or as general merchandise, to be transhipped at a neutral port, as claimed by myself.

### HANDLING OF GERMAN STEAMERS

A few facts concerning the handling of the German steamers at Honolulu and the transaction of business connected with them through my medium, well known to United States and territorial officials, are, I believe, proper at this time to be mentioned.

After the arrest of the crews of two of the steamers on February 4, 1917, and the receipt of orders for the internment of the crews of the balance of the vessels I assisted the United States officials in every way possible in order to bring about the transfer of the crews from the vessels to the immigration station with the least delay and annoyance to all parties concerned, which assistance was rendered by me, as I found out afterward, apparently so efficiently that complaints were filed by some of the members of the crews with the German consulate indicating that it was the one responsible for their internment at the immigration station at Honolulu.

### TELLS OF GRASSHOPF INTERVIEW

I also remember having gone aboard the Geier, accompanied by Mr. Schroeder, one day, I believe in February, 1916, to interview Captain Grasshopper about the following matter: Several of the captains of the German merchant vessels reported to me that Grasshopper had sent instructions to them not to hoist the flags overtop on their vessels (dress ship) in participation of the celebration of a certain holiday, and asked my advice. Being unable to understand the reason for such message from him, I took the matter up with the consulate, who, not having heard about it, suggested that I had better interview Captain Grasshopper myself.

On arriving on board the Geier and laying the matter before him he informed me that he had sent an officer to the German interned vessels with the notification that the Geier would not hoist the flags over top (dress ship) on that particular day on account of a misunderstanding which had not been cleared up. I immediately informed him that whatever personal grievances existed between him and others should in my opinion not be extended to the German merchant vessels, as the latter had, ever since their arrival at Honolulu, been treated by everybody concerned in the most considerate manner, and that I would have to advise the masters of the various vessels to join in the celebration of the holiday by hoisting the flags on the vessels, which was actually done.

### HAS PLACED CARDS ON TABLE

In the transaction of any and all business connected with the German steamers during their internment at Honolulu, from date of arrival until their being taken over by the United States government, I have placed my cards openly on the table and have not withheld anything from anybody. I have been a resident of this community for nearly twenty years, during seventeen of which I have had charge of shipping matters. In this time and business I may have made some enemies, but I feel confident that I have made many friends. Respectfully yours,

F. W. M. KLEBAHN.

### DIAMOND HEAD LOOKOUT REPORTED DERELICT IN DUTY; CHAMBER TO PROBE

A complaint that the lookout on Diamond Head continually fails to report the arrival of vessels off the island and has been filed with the chamber of commerce and Raymond C. Brown, secretary, has taken steps to bring about an investigation. The complaint states in brief that recently a large number of steamers and other boats have been allowed to arrive directly off the harbor entrance before their presence was known to the officials who are supposed to board them. The complainant claims the lookout is at fault. Who has made the complaint Mr. Brown refuses to state.

Mr. Brown has written letters to all the local steamship agencies asking for whatever information they can give, and within the next few days a meeting of a suitable committee to look into the matter will be called.

### WILL TRY HAYES JAN. 7

Circuit Judge Heen today set Monday, Jan. 7, as the date for the beginning of the trial of Dr. H. Homer Hayes, who is under indictment on a charge of performing a criminal operation. Other criminal cases have been set for trial as follows:

Wednesday, Jan. 2—John Kunaui, charged with selling liquor without a license; Paul Kaal, same offense.

Thursday, Jan. 3—Maria and Pablo Galana, charged with selling liquor without a license; S. Uyeda, heedless driving.

Friday, Jan. 4—H. Yamamoto, charged with receiving stolen goods; Wong Gem, charged with selling liquor without a license.

Thursday, Jan. 10—E. A. Davis, charged with manslaughter.

Friday, Jan. 11—Private Jones, charged with assault on a girl under 15 years.

"Your son is in the navy?"  
"Yes, but it's slow progress; five years, and still a sub-marine."

The board finds no incident where an officer failed to cooperate with the

## COOK ORDERS INVESTIGATION ALLEN ESTATE

### Attorney Breckons Named to Probe Alleged Derelictions on Part of Trustees

Attorney Robert W. Breckons has been appointed by Circuit Judge C. W. Ashford as a special master to investigate what appears to be certain faults of administration and derelictions of duty on the part of the trustees of the estate of the late Bathsheba M. Allen. Attorney Breckons has also been commissioned to inquire into the report of the Audit Company of Hawaii, which was appointed master to examine the recent annual accounts of the trustees.

Judge Ashford, in summing up the circumstances calling for the investigation, says that the trustees of the estate declined and neglected to give certain information concerning the assets of the estate and that, because of this, the master was put to a great deal of trouble corresponding with corporations abroad to ascertain the information needed.

In an order which has been issued by Judge Ashford, Attorney Breckons is requested to inquire into the alleged faults of administration on the part of the trustees. The special master is to make recommendations to the court if the conditions alleged in the order are found to exist. He is also requested to inquire into the reasons for the delay of the audit company in reporting to the court on the accounts of the trustees "and to what extent, if any, the audit company, as such master, has been guilty of neglect or other default in the premises."

If neglect or defaults are found, the special master is to report them to the court with recommendations as to the penalty that should be meted out to the audit company, the order concludes.

Further accounts of the trustees of the estate, filed recently, have been referred to H. Gooding Field, expert statistician, instead of the Audit Company of Hawaii.

## REPORT ON GUARD SCORES OFFICERS

(Continued from page 1.)

wasted. It will be of benefit to the guard."

The officer's full statement follows:

The board of officers consisted of: Col. W. R. Riley, Maj. M. Johnson, Maj. D. M. Judd, Capt. D. L. Mackay.

This board held eight meetings, has examined 25 witnesses and reviewed 254 pages of typewritten testimony covering the matters under investigation.

"The board has allowed no interest to influence its deliberations and this report is based solely on the sworn testimony adduced at several hearings."

"The following matters were brought before the board and investigated: Disturbance at Moving Picture Show, Evening of November 22."

"This was caused by enlisted men crowding and persisting in looking over the canvas walls. The officer of the day had one man placed under arrest and taken to the guardhouse. A crowd followed. In the vicinity of the guardhouse the officer heard someone say, 'They are going to mob the guard.'"

"He ordered the crowd to halt and disperse, which they did. At 7:45 'Assembly' was blown and a check of each company made at 8 p. m."

"Reports were received from all organizations that all were present and accounted for with the exception of five men who were subsequently located in the vicinity of the camp. These men had nothing to do with the disturbance."

### Amusements After Officers' Lectures

"Band concerts, boxing and wrestling were held in the officers' mess tent, resulting in a lack of proper decorum and in one instance the breaking of an officers' mess table."

"At one of the entertainments a 'hula' dance by men was permitted which resulted in a great deal of unfavorable criticism. In one instance the entertainment was allowed to continue after taps at 9:30 o'clock. This was permitted by the camp commander."

"The testimony shows that the reports concerning this matter have been greatly exaggerated. Permission was given by the officer in charge to leave the steamer and the contingent embarked prior to the departure of the vessel in good order. The men returned at the call of 'Assembly.'"

"It is found that ample subsistence was provided under the direct supervision of the regular instructor for all troops from Camp Liliuokalani to the time they would reach their home stations."

### Gambling

"The testimony shows that gambling was indulged in to a small extent in the camp. Several officers played cards for small stakes after the lectures were over. Testimony shows that this in no way interfered with their military duties."

"Among the enlisted men games of chance were indulged in to a small degree after the troops were paid. The testimony shows that whenever this came to the attention of officers it was promptly suppressed."

"Use of Liquor  
The testimony shows that liquor was used in small quantities. In no case was this found to be among enlisted men. During the entire campment no case of intoxication has been determined."

"Prostitution in Camp  
The testimony shows that no women of doubtful character were in the camp at any time."

"Health and Sanitation  
The board finds no incident where an officer failed to cooperate with the

## HAWAII GIVEN HONOR OF LAUNCHING RED CROSS CAMPAIGN IN SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 1)

by some that the children be asked to subscribe to the magazine direct, was well and good he believed that it would be in keeping with present-day conservation to have the elders when through reading donate their magazines instead of getting the schools to pay \$1 a year each for the magazine. Thus the same magazine would do double or triple service.

### Junior Red Cross

He felt that if children were asked to subscribe direct it would hamper the campaign for junior membership to the Red Cross and he wants the Junior Red Cross membership drive to be free from any obstacles. The others present agreed with him and it was decided to proceed with the plan of having the magazines donated by older folks. To receive these magazines a committee consisting of Superintendent Kinney, E. C. Webster and A. F. Griffiths was appointed. This committee will receive donations of current numbers and see to it that they are distributed among the school teachers for use in the classroom and display of the pictures cut from the numbers.

During the past few months the Red Cross Magazine has been carrying educational features which specially appeal to children. In one number the flags of the allied nations in colors with data on each ally were printed. In another number the recruiting posters of various allied nations were printed in colors, together with data of a character that was instructive and at the same time interesting enough to appeal to the children. The colors especially should attract the attention of the pupils.

F. N. Doubleday will leave shortly for the Orient on his Red Cross mission but is confident that by the time he returns to the United States the idea which Hawaii has been first to propagate will have been taken up, aided by his publishing house staff in Garden City, and have spread to the uttermost corners of American soil.

## TRUST COMPANY WOMAN EMPLOYEE RESIGNS IN 'DISLOYALTY' CASE

In the war, but declined to comply with Judge Ashford's request to appear before him and make a similar statement.

"We feel that during the war any American citizen should be willing and glad to make a public statement of his or her loyalty whenever called upon to do so by any governmental authority."

"We feel that a trust company is, in a way, a semi-public institution, with governmental connections, and that the loyalty of all its employees should be beyond suspicion. The stenographer in question, having declined to comply with our request to appear before Judge Ashford, tendered her resignation, which was accepted."

E. D. TENNEY,  
President, Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited

Honolulu, December 29, 1917.

The will of the late Mr. Parke was up for probate before Judge Ashford late yesterday afternoon and, in accordance with its terms, the attorneys asked for the appointment of the Hawaiian Trust Co. as administrator. Judge Ashford declined the request on the ground that it was reported that an employee of the trust company was a sympathizer with Germany in the war.

He added that, although he knew the name of the person connected with the report, he did not care to make it public at that time.

sanitary inspectors. The rate of sickness as testified to was 37-100 of 1 per cent, as against a normal rate of 7 per cent.

### Bathing Facilities at Camp

"The lack of bathing facilities caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. Orders were issued prohibiting bathing in the ocean adjacent to camp, it being pronounced unsafe. The troops had to bathe on the beach near Haleiwa hotel, about a mile from the camp."

"Dissatisfaction was caused by the fact that several of the companies and officers did not receive their pay before leaving the camp. This was caused by the absence of a definite decision as to whether they were entitled to federal or territorial pay."

"Transportation Within the Camp  
This was found to be inadequate and in many cases men had to carry heavy equipment a distance of several miles."

"The board finds that the troops were not sufficiently equipped for a 15-day encampment. There were not sufficient clothing and mosquito bars to supply the entire command. A requisition for first-aid packets was not filled. At least one company went into camp without sufficient rifles."

"Brigade Mess and Exchange  
It is generally conceded that the mess for officers was unsatisfactory from the standpoint of service and food served. In regard to the exchange more advantageous arrangements could have been made had the privilege been awarded to the highest responsible bidder."

"The schedule was originally prepared for encampment at Schofield Barracks. Certain features of it could not be complied with at Kawaia. Such portions should have been substituted by others."

Camp Commander  
"The camp commander who is at the head of the guard is being held responsible for all infractions of rules and regulations, breaches of discipline and all other irregularities even such were committed by the members of his staff."

"His absence from the camp was by division of his time between national guard encampment at Kawaia and the officers' training at Schofield, duties in connection with the funeral of Queen Liliuokalani and the congressional party in Honolulu created the atmosphere of lack of authority which permeated the camp."

"He is criticized for calling general officers from their official duties to observe the night attack on the trenches at the officers' mess camp."

"He is severely criticized for taking the three months' course in training at the officers' mess camp, just prior to the encampment, while the preliminary arrangements were being made. He is no doubt that the discipline suffered thereby, the report states."

"The board inquired the matter of discipline at the camp with a view to deciding whether there were grave breaches of discipline that would require investigation for the officers conveying the board. This did not appear to be the case."

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## WANTS HARBOR BOARD TO BAR PIER ADMISSION

### Huber Says He is Without Authority to Enforce Presidential Proclamation Here

That the board of harbor commissioners should issue a regulation barring all unauthorized persons from all wharves and piers in the territory, is the opinion of District Attorney S. C. Huber, who says he would welcome such an action. He would also welcome, he adds, a federal regulation barring alien enemies from piers and wharves in Hawaii, but feels that the order by the harbor board would be much more satisfactory in every way, and provide a greater measure of safety for the community.

Alien enemies are not now barred from entering wharves and piers here as has already been pointed out by the Star-Bulletin, although most of the wharves are carefully guarded. The proclamation recently issued by the president barring aliens from wharves and piers on the mainland has evidently not been made applicable to Hawaii, as Attorney Huber has received no instructions to enforce it here. He is of the opinion that these rules were promulgated because of the recent explosions and destruction of property on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, apparently the result of German plots.

As Attorney Huber has no authority to issue regulations barring aliens from wharves and piers, he declared today that he hopes the harbor board will make an order not only barring aliens, but barring all other persons, so that only officials and other accredited persons may be on the wharves when vessels arrive or depart.

In this connection he points out that an alien enemy, or the tool of an enemy nation, intent upon planting a bomb on a local wharf or doing other damage, would not go to a pier alone, but would select a time when he could work in a crowd. This, adds Mr. Huber, would give him an excellent opportunity to carry in a suitcase or box containing a time bomb or other explosive.

"You appear to eat well, Johnny," said his aunt, whom he was visiting. "Yes'm," said John. "I've been practicing all my life."—Boston Transcript.

### GRID GAME CALLED OFF IN DEFERENCE TO CHURCH

Acting as a committee of the Boy Scouts, the Rev. J. J. Hopwood, assistant pastor of the Central Union church, has decided that in deference to church feeling it will be unwise for the members of Boy Scouts' Troop VIII, which is composed of boys belonging to the church, to play the scheduled football game tomorrow afternoon at Makiki field with Troop XVIII. The game will therefore be called off.

He has advised contester Jack Milton to that effect. It is understood that Minister David C. Peters of the Christian church, from which church Troop XVIII draws its members, has also expressed a sentiment that it would not be in keeping with the Sabbath to have boys play tomorrow.

### T. K. K. OFFICIAL WILL RETURN TO THE COAST

William Havery, advisor of the Asano syndicate, who has spent nearly a month here investigating shipping conditions, so return to San Francisco, as Ry Asano, son of S. Asano, the principal owner of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line, is not to come here and meet Mr. Havery as was first planned.

Mr. Havery declared this morning that he had no knowledge of what action was being or was contemplated in Washington regarding the granting of six months' licenses to foreign vessels to use in the coastwise trade. "I may learn something about this when I reach the coast," he says.

He also said that no decision has been reached regarding the advisability of T. K. K. Co. opening a separate office here.

Continuing upon his visit to the island the steamship man said: "I have been nearly killed with kings."

Avery is to return to San Francisco with his husband.

There will be a special dance at the National College of Dancing on the responsible for all infractions of rules and regulations, breaches of discipline and all other irregularities even such were committed by the members of his staff."

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